



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1876.

The case of George S. Stevens, Judge of Nelson County Court, charged with conduct unbecoming his judicial character, in that he gambled and won money, etc., came up as a special order in the House of Delegates of Virginia, yesterday. A resolution was presented removing Stevens from office as Judge of said Court. A demurrer in the form of an answer from Stevens was presented, in which respondent says that he is cited for acts committed in his individual, and not in his official, character, and if they be true he submits they are not sufficient grounds for his removal. The resolution of removal was debated at length, and pending the discussion the House took a recess. The consideration of the resolution was resumed in the House, last night, and resulted in the adoption of the resolution by 79 yeas to 16 nays. The Senate will act upon the matter to-day.

Mr. Marsh, in his examination before the Judiciary Committee yesterday, stated that he went to Montreal because he apprehended from the debate in the House of Representatives that he might be indicted for a criminal offense, and hence his anxiety to get out of the way. His attention was called to the New York Tribune's article, published in 1872, in relation to the Fort Sill tramping, and he said he had spoken to Gen. Belknap about it at the time, and asked who he thought had inspired it, and Belknap said he supposed it was the work of Gen. Hazen.

The prospects for a good business year on the C. & O. Canal are not bright. The railroad freights are so low that all the coal is going that way, and as orders are not pressing enough to warrant the increased expense of shipping by the canal, work is slack at the mines. The cost of shipping by the canal is said to be as low now as it well can be, but that if the miners will reduce their wages five cents a ton, and the boatmen make a similar reduction the canal company will decrease their rates ten cents a ton. By these combined reductions it is hoped business will be revived.

A number of witnesses were examined yesterday by the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department in relation to post-tradings. Several persons who had occupied such posts stated that they had contributed money for political purposes in response to a printed circular. E. G. Larned, who was the partner of the late Mr. Bower, stated that the estate of the deceased amounted to \$28,000 or \$30,000, of which \$15,000 was from a life insurance. The money he owed the estate was paid to George H. Pendleton, who was attorney for Mrs. Bower.

The friends of Mr. Richard H. Dana, Jr., nominated to the English Mission, are now quite confident that he will be confirmed. The Democratic Senators say that they will give Mr. Dana's friends a chance to disprove the statements made against him of perjury and plagiarism, and if it is shown that he is unjustly charged, they will vote for his confirmation.

The Manassas Gazette did not appear to-day as usual. Its editor, Mr. Whiting, the Mayor of the town, had charges of various offences preferred against him at the meeting of the Common Council of that town last night.

Littell's Living Age for March 25, the last of the current volume, has been received. The next number—the first in April—begins a new volume, and is a good one with which to begin a subscription.

CONGRESS.

The following proceedings of Congress yesterday are additional to those published in the Gazette of that day:

In the Senate Mr. Morton gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of his resolution providing for the investigation into the Mississippi election. The bill to regulate the currency of the electoral vote was further debated without final action.

In the House a bill was passed repealing the law which forbids the appointment to any position in the army of persons who serve in any capacity in the Confederate States. Mr. Banning, of Ohio, reported a bill regulating the pay of army officers. Pending action upon it the morning hour expired, and the House went into committee of the whole on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Mr. Yates, of North Carolina, defended the Democratic party and assailed the Republicans, exciting much merriment. He said the Republicans considered disloyalty to their party as disloyalty to the Government, and because the Southern Democrats could not be bought they were treated as rebels. Grantism in the South alone time had bid fair to change the character of the Government, as there was not a Republican in the South who would not have voted to make Grant king. The committee then rose without acting on the bill, and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Virginia Senate yesterday the general tax bill was passed with amendments and sent to the House. The bill granting a charter to a company to establish an abutment in Alexandria county was passed. The Senate bill providing for the removal of the State Prison from the proposed constitutional amendments was taken up and passed. A bill to provide for the working of Penitentiary convicts on the Milton and Warrenton Narrow Gauge Railroad was also passed.

In the House of Delegates notice was received that the Senate had agreed to a resolution requesting Virginia representatives in Congress to urge the claims of the Virginia Military Institute. The resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to report on the finances was debated and amended. The House was notified that the Senate had passed the general tax bill, with amendments. The question of the removal of Judge Geo. S. Stevens, of the County Court of Nelson, was next considered. Delegate Massey, of Albemarle, offered a resolution expelling Stevens. Pending the debate on the subject the chair was vacated. At the night session the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Goode's speech.

The synopsis of Mr. Goode's late speech in Congress, published in yesterday's Gazette, was so imperfect that we publish to-day a full report of it, taken from the Congressional Record:

Mr. Goode. I am sorry, sir, that the distinguished gentleman from Maine has thought proper to go out of the record in discussing a simple matter of legislation, for the purpose of making an unfriendly criticism upon the action of the people whom I have the honor to represent upon this floor; and I am sure that if the gentleman was familiar with the facts of this case, he would have hesitated before going beyond the record in his criticism.

Now, sir, I will say for the information of the gentleman from Maine that the law of Virginia under which that election was held was for the purpose of carrying into operation and in good faith the ballot-system, to which we were strangers until it was put upon us by a convention known as the Underwood convention, composed, a large majority of it, of the gentleman's friends. The law of Virginia provides that whenever the ballots are closed it shall be the duty of the judges of the election to canvass the returns; that the ballots shall be taken from the ballot-box and shall be counted, and shall be made to compare with the poll-list, and if it appears after the count of the ballots that the number in the ballot-box does not correspond with the number upon the poll-book, that must be corrected. And the law provides to provide the manner in which it shall be corrected. It provides that the two judges of election, sworn officers of the law, shall be blindfolded, and that they shall draw from the ballot-box tickets until the number remaining in the ballot-box shall be made to correspond with the number on the poll-book.

Mr. Blaine. Then I stated it with precise accuracy. Mr. Goode. Allow me a moment further. The gentleman has referred to the case of Brady against Gayle, a contested election case in the State of Virginia coming from the Portsmouth district. The gentleman said that all the three judges of election in that case were Conservatives or Democrats. I say for the information of the gentleman that he is mistaken; that one of them was a pronounced Republican, and if I am correctly informed he has stated that the drawing of the ballots on that occasion was done in strict conformity to law.

Mr. Blaine. Was he the one that drew out the ballots? Was he the blindfolded man?

Mr. Goode. No, sir, he was not; but the other two proposed that he should be the one, and he declined, having no faith in the honesty and integrity of his colleagues with the gentleman from Maine, who knows nothing about them.

Mr. Blaine. Then the Democrats got their hands in and pulled out the ballots. [Laughter.]

Mr. Goode. I undertake to say that they pulled them out in strict conformity to the law and in the way prescribed by law.

Now I will ask the gentleman a question, if he will permit me. Was he a member of the Congress that decided the case of Hunt against Sheldon in the State of Louisiana, and did he not vote in favor of Sheldon in that case, and did not the record in that case prove that the commissioners and judges of elections in the State of Louisiana counted every solitary vote in every precinct giving Sheldon a majority, and threw out every solitary vote in the precincts giving Hunt a majority, on the ground that there was fighting at the polls, and there fore there was no freedom of election?

Mr. Blaine. I was a member of that House, but I was not on the floor. I was in the chair when the case of Hunt vs. Sheldon was decided, but I should be very sorry if the gentleman, for the purpose of vindictive vengeance, and purity of the Virginia laws, should attempt to do so by taking the revolutionary proceedings which have occurred in Louisiana during the last six or eight years as a precedent.

Now the gentleman admits that I have stated with precise accuracy the mode in which elections are held in Virginia; and, if I am correctly informed, in a large majority of the counties in Virginia there is no Republican Representative whatever among the inspectors or judges of elections, and they have the matter to their own hands and they have it by reason of these small tickets. It is a simple fact that under that law if the judges wish to deprive the minority, or it may be even the majority, of their rights at the polls, it is perfectly easy for them to do it; and to hold an election that way, I care not who is responsible for the law, is no better than to decide it by throwing dice, and in that case it is throwing dice with one party having the dice loaded.

Mr. Goode. I am sure the gentleman does not intend to misrepresent the people of Virginia in regard to their statute laws; and I will say, as he seems entirely misinformed on the subject, that we have laws on the statute book requiring judges of our courts to appoint three judges of election for each precinct and that one of them shall be of the opposite party to the other two.

Mr. Blaine. Yes, and I have the authority of a distinguished gentleman from Virginia; I have no concealment about it; it is no other than ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise.

Mr. Goode. We do not recognize Henry A. Wise as a Democrat, if you please.

Mr. Blaine. All right; he does not belong on our side, and I have his authority for saying that the pretense in Virginia of giving one of the inspectors to the opposite side is an out right fraud, and, to use his own words, "a fraud which on K-hoggs K-hoggs, out carries the carpet-baggers, and out-scalaws the scalaws."

That is just what he said to me; and he is asking for an opportunity to state it to a committee of this House.

Mr. Goode. I sympathize entirely with the object contemplated by the gentleman from Maine in the amendment which he has proposed. But it seems to me that his amendment goes entirely too far. In my judgment the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Maine is liable to grave and serious constitutional objection. The Constitution provides that—

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

The Constitution further provides that—

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

It will be seen that these qualifications relate entirely to age, to citizenship, and to inhabitancy. Now, sir, the Constitution having prescribed these qualifications, I ask the gentleman from Maine if it is consistent for the House or for Congress to prescribe additional qualifications? Does not the mention of these qualifications necessarily exclude all others? It is a familiar principle *expressio unius alterius excludit*.

Now, sir, would it not be equivalent to imposing additional qualifications upon a member of Congress if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maine should be adopted? I say that, if any member of Congress shall be guilty of the offense denounced by this act, it shall *ipso facto* operate as a disqualification to hold the seat to which he has been elected. In other words, you prescribe qualifications additional to those prescribed by the Constitution. If I say that it is a disqualification to hold a seat for any man to commit this offense, is it not equivalent to saying that in order to qualify himself to hold the seat he must abstain from the commission of this offense?

Again, the Constitution provides that—

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

It has been held that no Senator or Representative can be impeached. Now, sir, I ask the gentleman from Maine, if he disqualifies a member from holding office for the commission of this offense, does it not virtually amount to an impeachment of that member?

Mr. Blaine. Will the gentleman consent for himself and his side of the House to support the amendment, if that feature of it shall be changed?

Mr. Goode. No, sir; because I prefer the substitute.

Mr. Blaine. I shall modify my amendment so that the gentleman shall not escape under that technicality.

[Cries of "Order" and raps from the Speaker's gavel.]

Mr. Hamilton, of New Jersey. I call the gentleman from Maine to order.

Mr. Goode. I prefer, Mr. Speaker, to propose my own amendment. But I will ask the gentleman from Maine if he is about to abandon his amendment because he finds it objectionable to constitutional criticism?

Mr. Blaine. No, sir; I am going to change it because I do not want any technicality to be left as a pretext to excuse the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Goode. It is very singular that we have had no proclamation of the gentleman of his intention to abandon his amendment until this criticism was made upon it, although the gentleman occupied the floor for an hour in advocacy of that amendment.

Now, sir, I insist that this is equivalent to the consequences of a conviction on impeachment in a case where no impeachment has been allowed by the Constitution. In other words, the same results follow from the adoption of the amendment of the gentleman from Maine which would follow under the Constitution from a conviction upon impeachment. I trust that the distinguished gentleman from Maine will not be allowed to encounter this bill with grave constitutional difficulties. It is an important bill. It is intended to correct a growing evil. It is intended to apply a remedy to a most flagrant and outrageous wrong.

The gentleman from Maine has thought proper to go into the district which I have the honor to represent. I will say for the information of that gentleman that at the navy-yard at Gosport, in Virginia, no man can get any employment without a recommendation from the republican executive committee, and that, whatever his mechanical skill or his qualifications may be, he is ostracized unless he can come with the endorsement of the republican partisan friends. I know, sir, of my own personal knowledge, and I can give chapter and verse to show it, that many poor mechanics, dependent upon their daily labor for their daily bread, are required by the republican executive committee in that locality to submit to pecuniary assessments.

I am glad the gentleman from Maine has turned his attention to Virginia. I hope he will prosecute his investigations. I hope he will go with me to the powers that be and invoke the powers of this Government for the suppression of this wrong and outrage in the locality to which he has referred in connection with the contested-election cases. I repeat that there are well-authenticated cases in which poor mechanics, dependent upon their daily labor for their daily bread, are compelled to submit to these pecuniary hardships, and to surrender a portion of their hard earnings in order to save the places upon which they are dependent for their bread, and not only for their own bread, but for the bread of their wives and little ones. That is an everyday occurrence, sir, in the Norfolk navy yard, and since the gentleman from Maine has thought proper to go into that locality I hope he will prosecute his investigation.

Sir, I was struck with the remark made by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar] when he said—and I honor him for the expression of the sentiment—that the practice of collecting money to be used for corrupt election purposes was the most dangerous practice to our liberties, and that wherever this practice prevails it poisons the waters of civil liberty at its very fountain. It was a sentiment worthy to be commended, and I hope gentlemen on that side of the House will unite with us in suppressing this great wrong.

Mr. Hoar. I did not say it was "the" most dangerous practice to our liberties. I said it was "one of the" most dangerous.

Mr. Goode. That is immaterial; I adopt the sentiment in whatever phraseology the gentleman may have couched it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to follow the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Blaine] in his stump speech. In a certain contingency I may have an opportunity before the idea of November to discuss these questions. Unfortunately for the gentleman, it seems to be his habit of mind to stray into partisan politics whenever he rises to address this House. We are here for the business of legislation, and for one mortal hour this morning we have been entertained by the gentleman with a harangue which would be appropriate on the stump.

Now, in regard to my colleague, so called, from Virginia, [Mr. Stowell.]

Mr. Stowell. Is that because you are not entitled to your seat?

Mr. Goode. The gentleman says that in Virginia the law is as I stated, that one judge should be selected from each political party. That is true; but if the gentleman had read further he would have found that the law for further provides that all the judges must be able to read and write. [Laughter.]

Now the gentleman has the honor to tell what is known as "the black district" in Virginia, and unfortunately, sir, there are not enough white Republicans—I said unfortunately, I beg pardon, I meant fortunately—there are not white Republicans enough to be found in the eleven counties which constitute his district to furnish judges to meet the requirements of the law, who are able to read and write. [Laughter.]

And therefore it is that in his eleven counties only one Republican judge of election, he says, has been appointed. Were not these Democratic judges exceedingly fair? Does he not acknowledge their honesty and integrity and fairness when Democrats as they were, they had the honesty and the nerve to return the gentleman from Vermont—I beg pardon, from Virginia? [Laughter.]

Now, sir, he has eleven counties in his district, and there was not a solitary Democratic delegate from his district from any of these counties, but they sent an unbroken Republican delegation until recently his friend and partisan, his colored friend, Mr. Ruffin, was expelled from the House of Representatives for petit larceny, and the men of all parties, Democrats and Republicans, blacks and whites, arose in their majesty and strength and elected a white man and a Democrat, because he was honest.

Now, sir, such is the state of things in "the black district," which the gentleman has the honor to represent. If he will read the statute he will find that the most plausible reason for not appointing Republican judges of election in his district was that they could not be found who were able to read and write. I know that in the portion of the State from which I hail the judges (and I undertake to say they are as pure and incorruptible as ever adorned any bench in this land) have complied with the law and appointed in every case one Republican judge of election.

Now I am indebted to the courtesy of the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Caulfield.] I rose to meet these personal allusions to my district, and if the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Blaine] will read the contested-election case of Brady vs. Gayle he will find that, after a searching and honest inquiry by a committee of the Senate of Virginia, the seat was awarded to

Mr. Gayle by a vote of 18 to 11, and they did it expressly upon the ground that the surplus ballots were drawn out by a blindfolded judge in the only way provided by law.

Mr. Hoar. I desire to ask the gentleman from Virginia a question about the black district. I would like him to state under whose training and administration of the laws the people of so large a district in Virginia are unable to read and write?

Mr. Goode. The gentleman is bringing up the ghost of slavery.

Mr. Hoar. I asked but a simple question. Mr. Goode. I do not hesitate to say that, owing to the condition of servitude, these people have not had the opportunity to learn to read and write.

Mr. Hoar. My question is this: Whose fault is it? Is it the fault of the black?

Mr. Goode. I do not intend to be drawn aside to discuss these issues; they are dead, and they b look to the dead past. The gentleman cannot draw me into any such snare.

Mr. Hoar. The gentleman was taunting the blacks of a district of his own State.

Mr. Goode. I do not intend to be led into that discussion. I see the object of the gentleman, and, sir, it is altogether unnecessary for the fellow to spread his net in view of the bird. [Laughter.] I understand the gentleman is after me, and he is right; we have had from the beginning of the session, and the distinguished gentleman from Maine [Mr. Blaine] led off in that direction. I for one do not mean to be led aside. I am here to discuss this bill, to do the work of legislation, and to serve the people who sent me here to the best of my humble ability.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Maryland Independent says: "It was stated by some of the city papers just after the death of Hon. R. Verdy Johnson that his life was insured for \$100,000. This is a mistake. There is no insurance on his life. Mr. Johnson's real estate embraces one thousand acres of land in Anne Arundel county, one thousand acres in Allegheeny county, and between five and six hundred acres in Baltimore county, located west of the city, on or near Edmondson avenue. This last mentioned land is probably worth about \$1,000 per acre."

Yesterday morning a boiler in the Union Pacific company's rolling mill at Laramie, Wyoming, exploded, completely wrecking the south half of the mill. Four men were instantly killed, and two others wounded. Less than twenty men were in the mill at the time. The boiler was carried through the stone wall of the mill and out a quarter of a mile on the prairie.

Yesterday morning, while a gang of laborers were making an excavation in an embankment on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad at the Falls of the Schuylkill, it unexpectedly caved in, burying five of the workmen. Four of them escaped with broken bones, but the fifth, James Surgeson, was injured internally and will probably die.

The Marine Bank of New York has been defrauded of \$28,000 by a book keeper, whose absence in the West has led to the exposure of false entries by which he has concealed his peculations.

A dispatch from Columbia, Tenn., announces the death of Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, chief justice of the State. The deceased had been prominently in public life for many years, and was U. S. Senator in 1840.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor started from Brooklyn Wednesday evening for Mississippi, having been retained to defend Gov. Ames in his trial before the high court of impeachment.

The impeachment of Lieut. Gov. Davis, of Mississippi, in the Legislature has ended in his being pronounced guilty and removed from office.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Advices from Hayti report Jacmel as in the possession of the insurgents, who are preparing to fortify it. The port is blockaded by two Government steamers. The foreigners in Port au Prince fear that the negroes will take advantage of the situation and fire their plantations.

A telegram was received yesterday at the Treasury Department from London giving the price of silver at 52½ pence, British standard, corresponding with 103½ cents per ounce United States standard, making a dollar in silver coin worth 83.20 cents in gold coin.

An inquiry was yesterday made in the British House of Commons as to whether the United States, after paying the Alabama claims, had a balance of from one to two millions sterling for which it is unable to find claimants.

Advices from Vera Cruz report the country very much disturbed by the revolutionists. It is reported that a raid has been made by sixty Texans sent by Porfirio Diaz. It is also stated that they have been routed, and death is threatened to all invaders.

After an animated debate in the House of Commons, yesterday, the royal titles bill, making Queen Victoria the Empress of India, passed its third reading. The vote was 209 for the bill, and 134 against it.

Nine hundred troops will leave Madrid for Cuba on the 31st instant.

It is estimated that Serbia will have 30,000 men disposable in case of war.

COST OF STREET LAMPS.—The Comptroller of Baltimore reports to the Council of that city, on the subject of lighting the streets by gasoline lamps instead of gas, that persons interested in the gasoline lamps propose the following rates: For 1,000 lamps, \$21 each a year; for 1,500 lamps and over, \$20 each a year, and give bond for faithful performance of contract. The cost of alternating lamps will be \$1 for each lamp, aggregating \$4,300. For lighting and keeping in order 1,000 lamps, \$6,000; for 1,500 lamps \$9,000, or \$6 per lamp a year, making the total cost of filling, cleaning, repairing, lighting, &c., \$28 for each lamp a year.

The expense of lighting the city with gas prior to the year 1875 has been about \$47.79 per lamp per annum; but the cost per lamp for the present year owing to a change of burners has not exceed \$37.75; this is exclusive of the expense of lampkeepers, which amounts to about \$42,000; also the expense of repair of lamps.

The first branch adopted a resolution requesting the Committee on Gas to report such legislation as may be necessary to supply the city with gas after the present contract shall expire in May.

LOUDBON COUNTY NEWS.—Mr. F. A. Lotz, of Loudoun, has agreed to be the third one of thirty who will contribute \$1,000 each to endow Randolph Mason College.

A framed dwelling house and lot attached on the Leesburg and Aldie turnpike, on the suburbs of Leesburg, has been sold to J. H. Alexander, of that town, for \$2,000.

Mr. Dudley, of Georgetown, has purchased the Oxley Mills, two miles east of Leesburg, for \$6,000.

The dwelling house and lot attached belonging to the late G. K. Fox, near Leesburg, has been purchased by Mr. Edgar Littleton for \$1,900.—*Loudoun Mirror*.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

The Supreme Court of Appeals yesterday delivered several interesting decisions, of which brief synopses are here given:

Only vs. Conly and Als. From the Circuit Court of Fairfax county. Affirmed. Judge Moore delivering the opinion of the court.

The question in this case was whether or not a paper written in these words—

LEWISVILLE, Aug. 29, 1862.

Dear Wife—I am going away. I may never return. I leave my property to Gaines and Dan. Dispose of it as you see fit. Don't forget sister Mary and Bridget. Pay Wm. Conly twenty dollars; also Patrick Sullivan twenty-five dollars.

Witness: Sam'l Farnsworth.

was the will of the decedent, who never went away, but who died at his home in 1868. The County Court admitted the will to probate on the testimony of the sub-writing witness that the paper was wholly in the handwriting of Conly. The Court of Appeals held that the will was valid.

BALL ETC., VS. BALL ETC.

From the Circuit Court of Fairfax county. Affirmed. Judge Moore delivering the opinion of the court.

In this case, Martha C. Ball died intestate, leaving no living children, but her heirs-at-law consisted of five grandchildren, the children of one deceased son, and seven others, whom six are the living children of another deceased son, and the seventh is the grandchild of said second deceased son of said Martha C. Ball. The question is whether the estate of the decedent should be divided into twelve equal parts, and one of the parts should be allotted to each of her eleven living grandchildren, and the remaining part to the said great-grandchild as representing its deceased parent, or should be first divided into two equal parts, and one of said parts be allotted to the said five children of one of the sons of Martha C. Ball, equally to be divided among them, and the other of said two equal parts to be allotted to the said six children and said grandchild of the other son, equally to be divided among them. The court below decided that the former is the true legal mode of apportionment—that is, an equal division among all the said eleven grandchildren and the said great-grandchild, allotting to each an equal twelfth part of the estate; and the Court of Appeals affirmed this decision.

Walker vs. Beauchamp. Fully argued by Francis L. Smith, Jr., esq., for the appellant and submitted.

Haynes's administrator vs. Haynes; Payne vs. Tutwiler, &c.; Barton vs. Bowen and wife, and Barton vs. Rutnick, are the next four cases.

The Centennial.

The general plan for the exercises at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition, on May 10, has been agreed upon by the Executive Committee. The specially invited guests will be nearly as follows: The President and Vice-President, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, the Senate and House of Representatives, leading officers of the army and navy, the Governors of the States and Territories and their staffs, the Legislature of Pennsylvania and the Board of State Supervisors, the Foreign Commissioners, the Centennial Commission and the Chief Subordinates, the Centennial Board of Finance, the Government Board, the Women's Centennial Executive Committee, the Judges of the Exhibition, the State Centennial Bards, and the city officials of Philadelphia. This list is, however, subject to revision. As the exercises are to be held in the open air, it will be possible for a great multitude to witness them. About 10.30 o'clock, the persons invited, having been introduced to their places, the orchestra of one hundred and fifty, conducted by Theodore Thomas, will play the National airs of all nations. The President of the United States will be conducted to the grand by Gov. Hartranft, with a military escort. The following programme will then be carried out: The grand march written for the occasion by Richard Wagner; invocation of the Divine blessing; original hymn, by J. G. Whittier; original cantata, read by Sidney Lanier, of Ga.; music, by Dudley Buck, of Conn.; brief presentation by the President of the Centennial Commission reporting the Exhibition to the President of the United States; an address by the President of the United States, which he will deliver by declaring the Exhibition open. Immediately the flags will be unfurled, the artillery will salute, the chimes in the tower and other great bells on the ground will ring, and the chorus of 600 will render Handel's "Hallelujah." The Foreign Commissioners will move to their respective assignments to the main building. The President of the United States, escorted by the Commission and Board of Finance and the invited guests, will enter the north doors of the main building and move, accompanied by music of the great organs, along the great avenue to such a manner as to pass by each National Commission. The procession will then cross to Machinery hall, and walk down the main avenue to the centre; then, at a signal from the President of the United States, the enormous engine and its thirteen acres of machinery will be put in motion, and the Exhibition will be open to the world. There may follow more or less formal receptions in the Judges' Hall and the quarters of the Commission.

It is believed that notwithstanding the apparent desire of Marsh to withhold all further direct testimony concerning the distribution of the proceeds derived from Fort Sill post, his evidence already given on that subject is sufficient to warrant the proceeding with the impeachment of Gen. Belknap. It is manifest that both the Republicans and Democrats on the Judiciary Committee are anxious to have the matter disposed of. It is not at all unlikely that the committee will present the impeachment article to the House next week, and that the Senate will at once proceed to the trial. Gen. Belknap's lawyers will interpose, first, the right of the Senate to try an officer who has passed without the jurisdiction of the Government by resignation, and if that point is decided against them, as it probably will be, will hamper the proceedings with every technicality known to the law. Belknap and his wife still abstain from appearing in public, and since the unfortunate and unhappy divorce have kept closely to their house, and are visited but by few friends. To-day the Secretary for the first time drove out in his carriage, and was recognized by many on Pennsylvania avenue. Both, however, are in much better spirits than they were two weeks ago. Mrs. Marsh has been summoned to appear before the Committee on War Expenditures. She will also be called before the Judiciary Committee and there the "true story" will be told.—*Balt. American*.

General Sherman having been invited to Washington to consult with Mr. Telf, the new Secretary of War, it is thought probable that the General will now remove his headquarters from St. Louis to the Capital.

MANASSAS, March 23, 1876.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

The article copied in your issue of the 21st instant from the Manassas Gazette, entitled "Shall Mob Law Rule in Manassas?" is a malignant assault on Messrs. King and Round, an insult to the citizens of Manassas and a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

Yours, &c.,

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